ESTABLISHED 1840.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Washington, October 15, 1 a.m. For the guf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, cooler, cloudy exather and occasional rain.

THE report in regard to the cotton crop from the committee of the National maton exchange will arrest attention. It is printed in full in another column.

New York Wednesday night, passed resolutions demanding congressional investigation of the Indian troubles. A mass-meeting is to be held on the subject at an early day.

irelt, yesterday, was a fallure. The delegates were few in number, but they never below encomplished the usual amount of resoluting. They will try their hands at another convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the twenty-Aith instant.

THE statement renches us from Eu- New York Tribane of Tuesday, editorial. rope, via Washington, that our government has at last notified Spain that it stage of the present political canvass, or will recognize the independence of Cuba in the present political situation in the in case histilities in that unhappy country, to call altention to the fact that the administration party has finally island are not closed by the first of Jan-uary next. We hope this is true, but capital from misrepresentations of the we fear it is too good to be so.

188,859 votes. This we learn from the plain, unvarnished narrative of the facts State census of 1875, which shows a total of 857,039 soule--430,382 males and 426,657 females. There are 450,611 colored people and 404,916 whites, with ing a comment upon the mischievous influence which has been exercised of the copulation can read and write, 219,652 of these being white.

Barlin says that under pressure of the great powers, Turkey is diminishing her concentration of troops on the Servian frontier, and Servia is demobilizing her forces. We hope to learn that the Serwians, before conceding this, have been party might be charged. His story of the origin of the trouble is impartial successful lu carrying their point.

Times that at the application of the things in the action of Mississippi in

THE latest dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, last night was dated midnight, and was to this effect: "Republican headquarters closed up without full returns, but care'ul calculations on all the counties, except Wood and Carroll, give Hayes three throughd eight hundred and thirty-four majority. The Democratic committee sty Hayes's majurity will be three thousand five hundred. The Republicans have sevenfeen majority in the house of representatives. The senate is yet in doubt, but the Democrats correcce it to the Republi. had Governor Ames's call for caus by one majority. Have no figures yet on Sinte officers, other than govmen to consider. Many honest voters ernor, and official returns must deter- last year were led to continue to support

IT is impossible for an American men of the south could be protected in journalist to contemplate the issues of their rights. The occurrence of such the New York Herald of the eleventh and twelfth without a feeling of pride the negro politicians have had from leadthat the conductors of that great paper secured for the profession the honor of that Ames and his kind are discounted at Henry M. Stanley's exploration of Africe. The possibilities of modern interesting the possibilities of modern and either earn an honest living or reournalism have never been and ceive the treatment of vagrants. could not be better exemplified than by the work which Mr. Stanley has already accomplished in reaching and circumnavigating the Victoria Editors New York Tribune: Nyanzs, and giving to the world at large, through the London Telegraph, as well as the New York Herald, the results, in two letters, unsurpassed by anything we have had from any other African explorer, and accompanied by a map which, compared with the best we have yet rem published, is good evidence not only of Mr. Stanley's industry, but his ability to accomplish in an intelligent if not a scientific manner the mission intensted to him by Mr. Levy and Mr. Bennett. For ourselves, we confess our pride in this achievement, and thank the ellitor of the Heraid for an enterprice that reflects the highest credit upon American journalism. It does seem as if the United Sistes was destined to repay Africa for all her sorrows by renewing the interest of the civilized world in a land of yet untold wonders and maintaining that interest until the slave trade shall be utterly abolished and christianity shall send its flood-tide of humanity to rescue the now benighted negro from the darkness of a long, long night of barbarism. Colonel Long, of Maryland, in the service of the khedive, and Henry M. Stanley, of Alabama, in the service of the New York Herald, are the latest, as they are York Herald, are the latest, as they are among the best, judged by results, of African explorers. The south is proud

of them. MERIDIAN. MISS.

Grand Democratic-Conservative Rally on Saturday - Everybody Jubilant

Iron an Geesslonal Correspondent: MERIDIAN, October 11 .- There was a be deduced it exist ble conclusions damaging to the requirement party. The analysis of the algorithm party. The analysis cannot mer, The begins were completely made in the requirement arpsause. About dust the algorithm party is the effort and mainfested their distribution of the algorithm party. The supplement arpsause. About distribution in the second of the self-second party from the crewd. As it rose it seemed as a symbol of the busyancy of traits, right and justices, and was accepted as a good of the crewd, and uppressed people of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the down-trodien and uppressed people of the second of October. The same day as that of the court is the second of October. The same day as that of the court is the second of October. The same day as that of the court is the second of October. The same day as that of the court is the second of October. The same day as that of the court is the second of October. The same day as the of the court is the second of October. The same day as the of the court is the second of October. The same day as the of the court is the second of October. The same day as the of the court is the second of October. The same day as the of the court is the second of October. The same day as the of the court is the second of October. The same day as the of the court is the second of October. rests, right and justice, and was accepted good omen, typical of the resurrection of down-trackless and appressed people of lesipp on the second of November next cal rate is feed here, and even now it is bared aroung the thiory that used to Eyer body is awakened to a full sense t responsibility resting spon them, and the down-trodden and oppressed people of the down-trodden and the second of November in the and oppressed people of the down-trodden and the first people to violence, the down-trodden and the down-t

MISSISSIPPL

Dispatch from Senator Alcorn Explaining Fully and Clearly the Causes and Consequences of the Recent Troubles at Friars Point.

THE Peace Union, at a meeting in Ames at the Bottom of It All, and the Grant Administration Responsible for Hitherto Aiding and Abetting the Carpetbag Negroes.

THE Hard-money convention at De- What Ex-Senator Peace Knows about Ames-Incendiarism in Coahoma County-Smith on His Travels-Cotton-Field Thieves -Shooting at Vicks-

without arms. On The stay rumors were risting that the negroes were organizing for an armedicated on Friars Point. Brown depled that it was so, but the town people, with the few visitions present, were hasty in making preparations. Brown read in this a determination that promised to bring him to his senses. He sent to know if he was regarded as sheriff, and if his summons would be obeyed. The answer was made in writing, that the community were anxious for peace, and that if he would summon a poss of fifty whites and fifty colored men, all disorders could be suppressed. To this proposition he made no reprocessed. To this proposition he made no reprocessed that the negroes were marching, armed and with lond chress, on the town. He then reposed that the negroes had no arms, but, if mistaken in this, he would turn them back. Many believes him to be sincere, but the preparation for defense was not allogether suspended. I had gone to my home. A half hour elapsed, when a message came that the front of he negro columns was already in view. I ran to the place of render yours, about two hundred varied distant. The negroes were in full view on the estge of the town, The whites, to the number of about fifty, were failting into line. Brown was arging them that if they would make no demonstration he would turn the negroes back. He alls ofte or two others went to the head of the legic column, how forming for the charge. The negrogeneral swore at Brown and threatened to shoot him for his cowardies; that he head sont for him to take the town, and that he had sont for him to take the town, and their gous cocked. The will forces were coon argmented to nearly one hundred men. All fell into line. Republicans and Democrats were allke determined. The negroes numbered several hundred. The officers in command of the whites agvised the negroes had disjoint a barded to leave the town within fineen minutes, or they would be fired upon. The negroes agreed to fail back for a council of war, tall did so, but their reinforcement sith kept com burg-Etc. We presume it is not necessary at this condition of affairs at the south, and lying reports concerning outrages upon Republicans and intimidation of negroes THE voting strength of Louisiana is in the southern States. And yet the In the matter of the disturbances at Friars Point, Misslesippi, as given by Senator Alcorn, in a telegram to the editor of the Tribune, furnishes so strikupon the colored people by the pursu-ance of this policy that we hope none of our readers will neglect to give it a care-THE Servian troubles are likely soon to come to an end. A telegram from Barlin says that under pressure of the and dove the negroes, nine in number, from the amouseade, killed two, and contured and sent to jail three, while four exaped. Will-liam Pease, frown's cilled in command, attempted its reorganize his forces at Jonestown, and forcibly entered the stores and took fresh supplies of ammunition. Whites were covered and violently threatened. A large storehouse was threatened with the torch, but they finally retired without injury to the town. The whites were under the command of General Chalmers, with Rev. Daniel White and Captaia Lea in command of companies. All were brave, prudent, and thoroughly experienced officers. They conflued pursuit until the negroes dispanded and all was gatlet. Pease, the negro general, escaped. Not more than four negroos have been killed. One of these was trutally shot. He rad come with a company from an adjoining county. Added to the ab ve casuallies, two white men under arms were seriously wounded. This is all. The county is much disordered. We have lost a week's work, but believe there will be no further troitide, unless frown and Smith, supported by the governor, attempt to return to the county. Should this be done, I cannot guess at the consequence. You have the facts as I believe them to be.

J. L. ALCORN, United States Senator. be relied upon as at least free from the blas with which an opponent of the and truthful, and, as any one who reads WE LEARN from the Chattanooga san coloring. It discloses a state of The light the delication of the Science is an coloring. It discloses a state of the science of Mississipp in the science of the Alabama and Chartsmooga rathroad, the time in which they may take advantage of the terms of sale was extended till January II, 1876, by Justice Bradley, sitting in chambers at Washington, lest Saturday. This time is given in order that the report of Special Commissioner Phillips may be received and acted upon, so that the indebteciness of the road can be assessed that the indebteciness of the road can be assessed. This will come up icolored Justice Bradley in Mobile, in December, The botofidelers were represented in Washington by Mr. Snagg, of London.

The latest dispatch from Columbus and Colorance and Co soug little ring of two, to administer the affairs of the county and feather

Vicksburg, afforded the National Republican an opportunity yesterday to interview him upon the complicated and interesting subject of Mississippi politics.

Mr. Pease—I regret to say that in several localities in the State of Mississippi a deplorable condition of affairs exists. Indeed, among the people throughout the State there is a most lamentable want of confidence in the State government. The colored people distributed for the State made fovernor Ames, and the whites generally question his disposition to administer the governments as as to afford protection to life and property, and maintain domestic tranquillity, for which givernments are instituted. As to his motives, if do not undertake to explain; but the fact is, their own nests. They were only imi-tating the example set them last year by emissaries sent out from Washington in inciting violence and a war of races, upon the strength of which they intended to carry out their own purposes. I do not undertake to explain; but the (set is, he has unfortunately pursued a policy calculated to create distrust, and he has caused the white population, who represent the intelligence and wealth of the State, the two essential elements upon which the maintenance of good government depends, to believe that he has been and is now attempting to create an open autagonism between the races, and to plunge the State into a condition of revolution and domestic violence such as will necessitate marrial law and thereby advance his personal political schemes.

I was going to say that, not with standing the excitement incident to partisan strife and the race prejudices, do not undertake to explain; but the fact is ment sufficient to make it dangerous and to excite the gravest apprehensions of law-abiding and well-disposed citizens. What might have become of it had Mr. Wi liams been attorney-general troops been responded to instead that, notwithstanding the excitement incident to partisan strife and the race prejudices,
which have been wrought up by the extremists on both sides the mejority of the people,
regardless of race or political sfilliations, dep
recate violence and are ready to assist the
properly constituted authorities in preserving
peace I have no war to make on Governor
Ames personally. He is deader now than
Hector, but he hopes by the means he is pursuing to secure a legislature that will send
him to the United States senate. The election takes place next January. To reach the
senate was his uiterior purpose in becoming
governor. All his appointments are made on
condition that his appointees shall support the candidates of the administration party by the conviction that there was no other course by which the colored outbreaks as this at Friars Point is but the natural crop of such instructions as

the negro politicians have had from leaders of the Ames stripe. When they find that Ames and his kind are discounters and discounters and the stripe of the for defense, as the whites were watching the opportunity for assault. Citizens quietly protested that they meditated no war on the negro; that the whites had heid no public meetings; that they had no millitary organization; that they had no millitary organization; that they had no millitary organization; that they had single negro had been killed by a white man in this county since the war, that the whites are planties and not politiciars; that they care not who holds the offices, if they but hold them well; and that their fields were white with cotton, and ruin would come upon them should they fail to gather the crops. These protes s, coming to the ears of Brown, were denounced as hypocritical. He said he had orders from the governor to carry out his programme at all inzards; that he could bring, if need be, five hundred militia men to each

of a similar enaracter by the negro leaders in Coshoma county. Owing to the prompt and efficient service of General Chalmer's and the man with him, the white people of Friars Point and Coahoma county were saved from massacre, General Chalmers acted with great product, each of the engrees of the engrees who were captured with arms ready to commit any species of depredation and murder upon the white people. He turned the negroes love and saked them to go to work and live amicably and peacefully with the white people. After having dispensed the armed todies, and placed in july several negroes who helped to create and participated in the riots, he disbanded his men, and the white people returned to their usual avocations, since then some of the leading negroes have, it would seem from the above act, been guilty of firing the stables of a white planter. Probably there may engage in similar acts. G. W. Smith, the mulatto who was with Sheriff Brown, at Coahoma county, and who is said We as the content of the country proposed and they have been been from the proposed and they have been from the proposed and the proposed and they have been from the proposed and they have been from the proposed and the proposed

Brown was sending runners over the country, urging his leading negroes to marshal their commands and bring them in on Monday night, under arms, to the courthouse Citizens were starmed. Bome of his bondamet went to him and urged him to defer his incetting. He persisted, but finally yielded to a request to postpone it till Tuesday, and them to have the people come without arms. On Tuesday runners were rite that the negroes were organizing for an armed raid on Briars Point. Brown depiled that it was so, but the town people, with the few visant and town people, with the few visant and town people, with the few visant and though to be continued. fered more or less by this system of stealing, and some imost broken up by the continued disappearance of cotton. Identification is impossible, as all raw cotton looks alike, and of course cannot be recognized even in cases where it is supposed to have been recovered. To prevent this system of stealing the planters organized patrols, and in this way protected their interests. Among the negroes suspected of connection with the cotton-thieves was one who rented a gin from A. P. Merrill, the genof connection with the cotton thieves was one who rented a gin from A. P. Merrill, the gen-tieman who, the *Inter-Ocean* special says, has tieman who, the Inter-toesen special says, has appealed to doyemer Ames to suppress moblem at Natchez. The gentleman interviewed is an acquaintance and particular friend of Merrill's, and says the latter's appeal to Ames has probably been caused by misapprehension. He thinks the patrol marched to Merrill's house to procure assistance in bringing the cotton-takers to justice, especially one who operated the gin. Merrill, knowing himself to be a Republican and a friend of President Grant, feared an attack was meditated and telegraphed for aid before learning to the contrary, such is the statement of a gentlecontrary, such is the statement of a gentle-man interviewed, who is a citizen of Natchez and associated with Neurtil when at home. He also thinks that in case any disturbances

State Library dh

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1875.

have occurred they were the result of a desire to a methern the cotton takers and in no way cau ed by politics, as Merrill has always been on the most excellent terms with the people ground Natchez. Our informant cannot im-agine why the mob would first attack him. The Shootists of Vicksburg. Vicksburg, October 14.-The preliminary examination of the parties arrested yest rday, supposed to be concerned in the shoot ng affair of the night before, was post-poned in the next Wednesday night. LYNCH LAW IN LOUISIANA.

> A Bady of Masked Men Shoot Gair to Death, and Hang the Negro Woman Who was His Accomplice-All Quiet,

NEW ORLEANS, Untober 14 -The Pic-NEW ORLEANS, Unitober 14 —The Piccental Clinton special says that the posts in charge of unit, and conducting him from Eston Rouge to Clinton, were overpowered last night, eleven noiles from this place, by seventy remediated mass from this place, by seventy remediated mass from this place, by who had Dr. J. W. Sander poisoned, was shot to death. The same night Bate Matthews, the negro woman who administered the poison for Gair, was taken from the guards by an armed body and hung to a tree in the courty and. All is now quiet. The negroes consider it a just retribution for the crimes of these dangerous negroes. dangerons negros.
The following telegram was received at
New Orleans this afternoon:

Air. Schurz says nothing at St. Louis that needs or deserves notice. Abuse of me is not argument, and whether true or faise is of no consequence to the American people. His tacts have no bottom to rest on. He inventa them to meet a difficulty. Mi. Carey's argument that "daring the war the amount of our currency did not cause the variation in gold" wholly accordingly like it beary of inflation. wholly demolished his theory of inflation, the tries to escape by affirming that these va-riations in gold were caused by men's doubts of the nation's willingness or abirty to pay its dobts; but his precess will not serve; 1883 and 1814 were our most despondent years, yet and 18 it were our most despondent years, yet the price of gold in 1863 and the opening of 1864 averaged about the same as in 1866 and 1886, when peace and victory had long settled all such doubts. Again, if such doubts during the war depreciated our greentacks, they would of course have also depreciated our bonds and made them vary constantly. Yet our 1881 bonds-steadily rose from 1862 to 1868. Of course such doubts had their influence, but not enough to tauch the hem of Mr. Carey's or course such doubts had their influence, but not enough to touch the hem of Mr. Carey's garment, such hasty inventions make what the senator calls "facts" and "practical state-t-manship." But this discussion in Ohio is deeper than words. Three quarters of this nation are borrowers. Only one quarter are lenders. A haw compelling specie payments is simply the lenders robbing the borrowers. The specie men parade themselves as the party of "public honesty." Look at it! The man who borrowed one hundred dollars has menth must, if the law forces resumption, pay one hundred and seventeen dollars to settle his debt. This ims capitalist robs his debtor by asking the government for such a law. Let specie resumption come in the resular course of business and it is bonest. Force it by law, and it is only a trick by which wealth adds one-sixth to every poor man's debt. Government has a right to interfers between debtor and creditor, in the emergency of war, to save the tate. This justifies our legal tender law. Government has no right to change the relations of creditor and debtor in such time of peace as this, Laws compelling resumption are the basest injustic—the most cruel oppression and wholesale robbery. Let us hear no more or such men's talk of public honesty. They are the dishonest party, stealing under pretext of law, their neighbors goods. This party of the money men swindied the people when they increased the load of the debt by

making our bonds, which had been sold to be paid in paper, payable in gold. They swindled us a second time when they broke the pledge, and forbats greenbacks to be redeemable in five-tweaty bonds. They will swindle us a third time if they force a man who yesterday borrowed one hundred dollars to pay one hundred and seventeen dollars to settle his debt. Measure, if you can, the impudence of such a party, the Pecksniffs of politics, with their hands in their neighbors pockets, and boring their victims all the while with everiasting chatter about "public honesty."

OFFICIAL THEFT.

lasting chatter about "public honesty."
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Negro Radical Chancery Court Clerk, of Colfax County, Mississippi, Embezzles 88853-He Admits His Guilt.

Although there have been no hostillities in Coahoma county, Mississippi, since
last week, yet the people are by no means enjoying a feeling of safety as to their property
and lives. Last Sunday night negroes set fire
to the stables on Colonel Stovall's plantation
in Coahoma county, fifteen miles from Friars
Point, and the building, with fifteen head of
horses and mules, were consumed. As the negroes made threats of incendiarism from time
to time, the white people are not certain but
what the above was the prelude to other acts
of a similar enaracter by the negro leaders in
Coshoma county. Owing to the prompt and Too West Point (Miss.) Advertiser has the following, which Ames will doubtless enjoy: "A report of the treasurer of Colfax county was not made at the last meeting of

COTTON.

Report of the New Orleans Committee Appointed by the National Cotton Exchange - Review of the Whole Field - The Prospect.

The Total Average but Little Better than Last Year-Sickness and Polities Playing Havoe where Nature has been Most Generous-Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.-The committee on information and statistics, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, to whom has been intrusted the duty of compiling a rational cotton crop report, made up from returns of the various exchanges, appointed therefor by the National cotton exchange of America, beg leave to submit the following for September:

NEW ORLEANS DEPARTMENT. Covering that prod of the State of Mississippi not apportioned to the Hemphis and Mobile, cotton exchanges (estimate of Louisiana and the State of Arkansas, south of Arkansas Louisiana-Sixty two replies from 31 par-

the State of Arkansas, south of Arkansas river.

Louisiana-Sixty two replies from 31 parishes, of the average date of October 1st, report the character of the weather as unusually unfavorable; heavy storms of wind and rain have materially dannaged the prospects, say 25 per cent. by beating out the open cotton and interfering with picking, which had not faily commenced throughout the State, September 1st, not withstanding the serious damage already done, caning considerable discouragement, and an unprecedented amount of slekness among laborers, with favorable weather henceforth the yield, as reported, will be but little less than iast seable.

Arkansas-We have received it answers from 25 counties. The weather is reported by some as windy and rainy, while others state that it has been outled dry. On the whole, it has been more mately lavorable. Complaints reach us of damage by rot and rust-priocipally the latter—the extent of which it is difficult to correctly estimate, but the aggregat of which does not exceed 8gilo per cent. About September stin picking had become general, but was not progressing as rapidly as desired, owing to slekness in certain counties and heavy rains in others. Nearly all our correspondents agree in saying that with frost at the same time as last year the yield will be much greater.

Ministrypt-Seventy-three replies have been received from this State, of the average date of October 1st. The weather is almost universally reported as cold, wet and stormy, causing serious damage to the crop, estimated as 20 per cent. The damage is mostly by rot and rust, storms having injured the quality, while not materially lessening the quantity, while not materially lessening the quantity.

Picking was general in the first week in September

NASHVILLE DEPARTMENT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AGAIN

WENDELL PHILLIPS AGAIN

Only One Argument—The Dishonesty and Extortion of a Law Compelling Specie Payments.

Boston, October 11.—Wendell Phillips will publish in the Boston Herald to-morrow the following in reply to Mr. Schurz's last remarks:

To the Editor of the Foston Herald:

Mr. Schurz says nothing at St. Louis that needs or deserves notice. Abuse of me is not argument, and whether true ar false is of no consequence to the Abuse of me is not argument, and whether true ar false is of no consequence to the Abuse of me is not argument, and whether true ar false is of no consequence to the Abuse of me is not argument, and whether true ar false is of no consequence to the Abuse of me is not argument, and whether true are false is of no consequence to the Abuse of me is not argument, and whether true are false is of no consequence to the Abuse of false is of no consequence to the false is of no consequence to the false is of no conseq

CHARLESTON DEPARTMENT. Covering the State of South Carolina; 65 answers from 25 counties, generally dated on or about October 1st; the weather is reported swers from 25 counties, generally dated on or about October 1st; the weather is reported by nearly half of our correspondents as being dry and favorable, while the remainder report dry followed by wet weather, heavy rains, coal temperature, and in one case light frost. Thirteen report no damage to the croptrom rust, rot or storms, while all the rest report lightly chiefly from hight or rust, amounting in many cases from one-fourth to one-third or the crop. Picking began generally from the twenty-fourth of August to the tenth of september, and is commonly reported as progressing very rapidly, even more so than 1 st year. Many report the crop as being already gathered to the extent of one-half to three-lourths, and as being freely sent; very little by rot and 1 to 5 per cent by storms. The rains prevalent for the last few days of September are reported to have impaired the crop greatly, both in grade and staple. Picking commenced in a few counties as early as Abgust twentieth, but d d not become general until about September 5th. The hot weather of the preceding three weeks having forced open much cotton, rapid progress was made until the middle of September, ince when rainy weather has interfered materially. The tener of a great majority of our replies indicates that a killing frost at the same time as last year cannot materially affect the yield now in view, and which is almost unanimously estimated at less than last year. It may possibly be reduced by about 5 per cent. The prospective yield indicates a falling off, in comparison with last year, of 19% per cent. A few correspondents state that the yield of lint is less than usual to the same amount of seed-cotton, which is attributed to the severe drought in July.

SAVANNAH DEPARTMENT.

SAVANNAH DEPARTMENT. Covering northern, middle and south-western Georgia and the State or Florida, no report was received for August. In Georgia the report was received for August. In Georgia the weather was generally reported as having been very dry and bot up to about September 15th; thereafter to O-tober 1st, cool, cloudy and rainy weather, with an excessive rainful in a few localities. In many counties selfous damage is reported. A majority of our correspondents express the conviction that the yield of this territory will not reach that of last year by from 15 to 30 per cent. The largest portion of the crop is now open and ready for picking, and in some few counties from one-hair to two-thirds of the crop is reported as already picked. The movement to market is generally reported as having been prompt thus far.

MOBILE DEPARTMENT.

MOBILE DEPARTMENT. Covering the State of Alabama as far north as the summit of Sand mountain, and the following counties in Mississippi: Wayne, Cark, Jasper, Landerdale, Newton, Kemper, Nerhoba, Noxubee, Winzton, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Colfax, Monroe, Chickasaw, Ittawamba, Pontotoc, Prentis, Alcorn and Tishomingo.

Alabama-Fifty-five letters from all counties. In a counties the weather is reported as having been favorable, in 11 not favorable, in a dry, and in 9 wet and rainy. Very considerable damage has generally resulted throughout the State from rust, and in some sections the recent severe rains and storms have done serious injury scattering the cotton on the Covering the State of Alabama as far north a

the recent severe rains and storms have done serious injury scattering the cotton on the ground, greatly damaging the quality, and to some extent interfering with the picking. The damage to the crops by the rust and wind and rain storms is estimated at from 5 to 50 per cent. As an average for the State, we would say about 25 per cent, damage resulted. Cotton-picking commenced in a few localities about the fifteenth of Angust, but did not become general before the first of September; in 5 councies it is progressing slowly, in the rest favorably and rapidly. With frost at the same time as last year, in the sandy and uplands 15 counties report that the yield will be less, 5 about the same, and in the prairie and lowlands 10 counties state that it will be greater

ficient; Is report great sickness; E report the laborers troubled with politics.

Arkansas, North of the Arkansas Riverlivity responses; lanswers weather dry and warm; B clear, dry and cool; is wet and cool; damage by rust, for and storms? per cent, picking commenced average date September 15th; B report progressing well; E showly, owing to sickness; with stilling frost late as last year, crop will be El per cent, belter; labor is reported well disposed, with few exceptions; 22 report frost; 2) without damage.

WILMINGTON NOREFOLK AND GALVES.

No reports received. The secretary of the Galveston exchange telegraphs that storms have so interrupted mails that the September report for his department will not be ready before Monday, the eighteenth of October.

Two men who swindled the Empire bank of Kansas out of eight thousand dol lars, about one month ago, were captured about one hundred miles from Hugo, Kansas

MARRIED.

BROWN-SELBY-At the Second Presbyte rian Church, in this city, on Thursday, October 14, 1875, by Rev. W. E. Boggs, D. D., Mr. T. BROWN and Miss Sornie SELBY, both o

his city. No cards. RISK-BRIGGS-At the residence of the cride's mother, Thursday, October 14th, by Rev. L. D. Mullins, Mr. E. F. Risk, JR., and Miss ALICE H. BRIGGS. (Cincinnati, St. Louis and St. Paul papers please copy.]

BREED.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LOEB-On Thursday morning, October 14th, it half-past ten o'clock, at his residence, 294 Washington street, W. M. LOEB. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (FRI-DAY) morning at ten o'click, from the real-

I. O. B. B. FUNERAL NOTICE.

LOEB-Members of Hiddekel Lodge, No. ol, L. O. B. B., are requested to assemble at our Lodgeroom, this (FRIDAY) morning at nine o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, WM. M. LOER. Sister lodges are respectfully invited. SIMON PUMP, President,

SOL. COLEMAN, Secretary. W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL,

No. 303 Third Street.

THE ANNUAL SESSION COMMENCES September ist. Students prepared for the usual college course. All the common English branenes taught. For terms, apply at the school room.

THE

25 Cents Per Week To tity Subscribers, Belivered by Car-

I. O. O. F. FULL attendance of the mem-bers of Banner Lodge No. 147, J. O. F., is requested at their hall

I.O. O.F., is requested at their half this (FRIDAY) evening, at 75 o'close, as there will be an initiation and other important business. J. H. SHEPHERD, N. G. WM. HENRY, Sec'v. A FINE 3-SPRING WAGON

AT AUCTION. On Saturday Morning, at 10 O'clock, At 261 Main Street. M'CLOY & BRO., Auctioneers. EDWARD M. WRIGHT. A. L. RICHARDS. JOHN B. DUER.

WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., 39 Froad St., New York.

IBERAL ADVANCES made on consign-

COTTON OR OTHER PRODUCE,

To New York, Liverpool or London. special attention given to the purchase or the of FUFURE \*ONTHAUFA, Also, to effilling of orders for General Merchan-JAMES C. JONES, Memphis. NOTIOE.

I SHALL leave in a few days for points on White river, and the Cairo and Fulton and Little Rock railroads and will attend to any business offered on this route.

MEMPHIS HIGH SCHOOL, No. 259 Poplar Street.

NIGHT-SCHOOL, opened October 11th, for young men engaged during the day in business. Any study pursued, and every assistance rendered to hose who bonestly desire to receive an education. None others desired.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

The Papers for the People

THUS.J.SLAUGHTER SUCCESSOR TO

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,

Commission Merchant, 41 Broad St., New York.

GENERAL AGENT. 306 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee,

Will Advance on Consignments to the above nouse, and receive orders for purchase and sale of Futures in New York. Personal attention given to all business.

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The heaviest Wholesale and Retari-FURNITURE -AND-

Carpet House IN THE CITY.

I will be gizd to see any and all of my old friends at my new headquarters, and I urge upon them to favor me with their patromay and induence in this my line of trade. Thee may rely upon honorable and liberal dealing, for which I believe my experience of over forty years has given mesome reputation with all who have had business with me, or who know me personally. Respectfully. know me personally. Respectfully, settle J. F. McKINNEY, SE.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

VOL 85, NO 242

PLINY FREEMAN - - - President

JAMES M. FREEMAN - - - Secretary.

Nos. 345 & 347 Broadway, New York.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY 1, 1875

GROSS ASSETS: January 1, 1875 - - - - 84,180,706 44

Gross Surplus ever Liabilities - - -POLICIES IN FORCE:

January 1, 1875 - - - - No. July 1, 1875 . . . . . . . No. AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN PORCE: HIGBEE-At half-past twelve o'clock this morning, October 15th, at his residence, three miles east of the city, H. H. Highes.

> H. T. TOMLINSON, GENERAL AGENT, No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis.

SAML, A. HATCHER. R. L. Cochran &

> (Successors to M. E. and J. W. COCHRAN.) Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Office and Yard foot of Washington Street. Salesroom No. 4 Howard's Row. Saw Mills in Navy Yard. Always have on hand a choice lot of Flooring, Criting, Siding, Lattice, Framing, Fence and Drosed Lumber, Rough and Dressot Pickets, Cedar Posts, Lathe Shingles, Door and Window Frames, Mouldings, Stc.

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To II Union Street. Memphis. Your. EDMUND ORGILL, of New York. G. L. DENISON, A. S. M'NEAR. JNO. T. WILLINS

ORGIGI BROTHERS & CO. Hardware, Cutlery, Guns,

IRON, STEEL AND MACHINERY. Gullett's Steel Brush Gins, Cotton Bloom Gins, Deering Horse Engines, Belting, Tenn'ee Plantation Wagons, Bradford's Grist Mills, Marvin's Fire Proof Safes, Bolting Cloths.

We have now in store a most complete a sortment of whelf and Heavy Hardware, received from the manufacturers, and offer same at prices that will compare favorably any of the eastern cities. Our stock is large and varied. Merchants destring to supply selves will do well to examine our extensive assortment and low prices.

310 AND 312 FRONT STREET.

JNO. L. NORTON. M. L. MEACHAM COTTON FACTORS.

J. F. M'KINNEY, SR., WHOLESALE GROCERS, SALT AND NAIL AGENTS No. 9 UNION STREET, Memphis, Teap,

ST Mr. W. T. BOWDER HAS CHARGE OF THE COLOUR DEPARTMENT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1875.

500 boxes Cheese.

300 15-lb, boxes Cheese. 150 bbls. N. Y. Extra Apples. 150 tubs extra Table Butter.

250 tubs Western Butter. New Raisins, New Pruns 50 bbls. New York State Buckwheat New. OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.